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It may turn out that Mr. Goebel's as sassin had his heart fired by Senator "Joe Blackburn's terrible denunciation of the Kentucky boss, when he killed his man years ago. Who knows?

If the people who believe in the navigability of White river will get their little rafts ready before the spring freshets come, they may have a chance to give a practical demonstration of their marine

The action of Japan in turning over to England four new model quick-firing guns nearing completion, agreeing to wait to have her own order filled after the war, is a practical evidence of friendship furnished in a very courteous way.

The resolutions adopted yesterday by the so-called anti-trust conference at Chicago disclose its true character beyond a simply an anti-administration meeting in disguise. The resolutions are strongly Bryanistic and Populistic that no Republican should have anything more to do with the conference.

Without undertaking to decide whether the President or Congress is wholly right of tariff regulations for together and adopt a definite, liberal soon as possible. The Porto Ricans have a right to complain of the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the United States.

Senator Elkins is right in his contention that the provision for funding the public debt should not have been included in th currency bill. The primary object of the latter is to establish and maintain the gold standard, and there is no logical connection between this and the funding measure. The latter should have been put in a separate bill and considered on its own merits.

If the Kentucky Legislature passes the bill which has been introduced offering a reward of \$100,000 for the detection of Mr. Goebel's assassin, it will furnish another exhibition of Kentucky folly. Even if the ances of the State were in a much better ndition than they are the Legislature uld have no right to appropriate the people's money to a purpose so utterly disconnected with the legitimate objects of gov-

A few days ago the merchants of Louise issued a statement denying the reports of turbulence in that city and deprecating conduct of country merchants in dening to come there to trade. Now comes headquarters and shops out of Kentucky on force. Everything is possible in politics, the nomination go to any other man in his account of the continued political excite- and the next presidential election might be party with his election assured. The folment. Perhaps some time it will dawn on so close as to make Kentucky the de- lowing story is given by the Washington the minds of the people that lawlessness and brigandage do not pay.

The mortality statistics for January published by the State Board of Health indicate good organization and machinery for obtaining such statistics and furnish some interesting information regarding social conditions in the State. The fact that the total city population of the State is 790,522 against a rural population of 1,854,458 shows that Indiana is still primarily an agricultural State, though the proportion of city population is doubtless considerably larger now than ever before. As might be supposed the death rate is higher in the cities than in the country, being for the entire State 16 per 1,000 in the former and a small fraction over 11 per 1,000 in the latter. The reports from different counties show a wide variation in death rates during the county to 21 per 1,000 in Posey, with constant variations between. A statement of the reasons for this wide variation would

A comparison of the white and colored opulations of different cities, according to census, shows that Washington has the largest negro population of any city in the Union, though not the largest Out of a total population of 230,392 inhabitants, 75,572 were colored, as against 26,865 in St. Louis and 64,491 in New Orleans. Several Southern cities had a much larger percentage of colored population than Washington though none acgreatly the border cities, or those comparatively accessible from the former slave States exceed in colored population those farther north. Thus Indianapolis, with a colored inhabitants, while Brooklyn, with a total of 806,343, had only 11,307. This city point between the Ohio river and cities farulation of 261,153, had only 3,146 colored peoshow a small proportion of colored populatal of 122,146, and so on. The cities of the far | equally as inspiring for future generations. West and Northwest show a still smaller It does not detract from Lincoln's great- "Oh, Mr. Simpson, don't let's discuss the killed him instantly.

proportion. These figures have, of course, probably remain nearly the same. They seem to indicate that the colored people have located most numerously in citles accessible from the South, that they have not migrated extensively, and that they do not take kindly to the extreme North. It would be better for them if they would scatter more, especially from Southern cities, where they nearly equal and in some instances outnumber the whites.

### THE GOEBEL LAW IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

Among the orations and addresses delivered on the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday none was more appropriate and impressive than that of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, in which he applied the lesson of Lincoln's political record and principles to the present situation in Kentucky. That situation, as everybody now knows, is the result of the Goebel law, and nothing could be more instructive by contrast than a comparison between the political principles and methods of Mr. Lincoin and those of the author of that in famous law. Senator Depew made contrast very striking by first recalling the ruling trait in Lincoln's character. "The whole spirit and philosophy of Lincoln's politics," he said, "was the power of the people. No statesman ever so thoroughly believed that the voice of the people is the voice of God. His appeal was always to the judgment and conscience of his fellow-citizens and he bowed with reverence to the decision of the majority when that decision was clearly rendered." Then, with a few masterful touches, he portrayed the scope and operation of the Goebel law and showed how utterly destructive it is of the principles of popular government which Lincoln advocated and represented. The controlling principle of Lincoln's whole political life was confidence in the people; that of the Goebel law confidence in partisan election boards. Lincoln, as much as any soldier of the Northern armies, died that government of ple might not perish from the earth. Goe bel died trying to overthrow a popular election by means of a law enacted for the express purpose, or, as Senator Depew having their way, to corrupt the suffrage, to nuilify the ballot and to crucify every

principle of representative government."

Senator Depew hinted at one phase of the

Goebel law that has not attracted attention. After portraying its operation in state election, he said: "Such a crime in a presidential election would produce con sequences from which the imagination shrinks." The Goebel law makes possible the very crime and the very consequences tion for President and Vice President as well as to state elections. Under it the Legislature every four years elects a State Board of Election Commissioners; the state board appoints three election commissioners in each county, and the county board appoints election officers in each voting precinct of the county. The law provides for the manipulation of election returns, reports and certificates by these various boards and officers, and Section 10 says "Said State Board of Commissioners shall be a board for examining and canvassing the returns of election for representatives in the Congress or electors of President and Vice President." This places the ma chinery of a presidential election as com eletely in the hands of the Goebelites as the machinery of a state election. By this machinery a Republican majority in a precinct, a township, a county or presidential election as easily and with a little redress as they recently were in state election. In 1896 McKinley carried Kentucky by less than three hundred plurtoral votes, one Bryan elector being should attempt to count the Republicans out under the Goebel law, there would be a

# DOING INJUSTICE TO HISTORY.

national instead of a state crisis.

It is not an uncommon thing for biographers to become partisan eulogists of heir subjects and the practice of heroworship sometimes leads to the belittling of others in order to magnify the hero. This is not a vicious quality, but it is not commendable because it tends to detract of the navy, and expressed astonishment from the truth of history. Something of it appears in the following extract from Rev. Dr. Quayle's lecture on Lincoln. He said: All honor to George Washington, but he was not an American; he was an English 'squire. He had as great a love for human right as any man that was ever born, ney rejoined in this wise: but he was an Englishman. When we run over the names of Adams, Jefferson, Hainilton and others it seems as though we speak the names of demi-gods. There was | mean, while you think you are in politics, Patrick Henry, Jackson, Webster, Calhoun and others, but the first American had not yet arrived. The Southerners insisted that would come from out the South; the people looked again and said he would come from New England, the grand old place where men are grown, but he did not come because they could not grow him. One day out of the West came a tall, darkhued man with a wandering guit, and I charge you to turn and look, for behold,

'tis Abraham Lincoln, the first American This would not do to go in a school history, and the young people in the lecturer's audience should be warned that it is not to be taken in a literal sense. I'or a public lecturer to state without qualification that "George Washington was not an American, he was an English 'squire," is misleading to say the least. Washington was not only a thorough American, but all things considered, he was the greatest American. Because he was wealthy, owned slaves and conducted a large plantation it will not do to say he was an English seems to have been a favorite half-way | American for some generations before he ther north, for Cleveland, with a total pop- | more conspicuous proof, all his life long, of his devotion to American ideas and ple, and Milwaukee, with a population of ideals than he did. In fact, his acts, writ-204,468, had only 458. New England cities | ings and public papers have been the pure well of Americanism and patriotism untion, Boston only 8,845 out of a total of defiled from which all later generations 418,477, Providence, R. I., 4,582 out of a to- have drawn and which are likely to be

ness to say that Washington was the great-Washington was for his

The remainder of the passage quoted is misleading in the same way, and apt to confuse the minds of those who look to public speakers for accurate information It is not creditable to the American character or people to imply that more thantwo centuries of colonial life and nearly one century of national life elapsed without producing a single man of heroic mold, capable of dealing with the greatest problems of his time and of leading the people safely, wisely and well. There were hosts of such Americans. God was not so stingy of His favors to this country as to withhold the inspiration of genius, the gift of leadership and other qualities that go to make great men and true patriots until Lincoln was born. The same circumstances that developed his great qualities might have developed equally as great in hundreds of other Americans who, for lack of opportunity, have died unhonored and unsung. Lincoln did his best, as many other Americans have, but if he could speak he would be the last person to approve of the kind of hero-worship that pulls other great Americans down in order to exalt him. That is unjust to individuals and to his-

MR. REED ON MONOPOLIES.

Ex-Speaker Reed has a very thoughtful article in the last issue of the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post on "Monopolies." Mr. Reed is rather a philosopher than an alarmist, and his views will be welcome to those who are weary of denunciations of monopolies without setting forth remedies. Mr. Reed shows that the large manufacturing corporation is the result of development incident to a growing civilization. The individual was succeeded by the partnership to obtain greater capital and the corporation has succeeded and to prevent the interruption which govern the universe are in men's much inferior to the Revised Statutes before they are enacted, they are always found to be quite superior to them after they are enacted." One of these higher laws is that "nature hates a monopoly as much undertake to obtain exorbitant profits, sugar trust as an illustration. It seemed short time influences have reduced the price of a 12 per cent. stock to 114, because the not long pay 12 per cent. Men have learned this fact about large profits, and, because they have, those whe are prudent are not killing geese that lay golden eggs. To-day the wise men in production look out for potential competition and avoid it. To avoid it they must be satisfied with reasonable profits and adopt plans which will give them the advantage in cheaper production. Consolidated rairroads have given lower fares and better accommodaextensive combinations in production. Owners of large plants are beginning to understand that they are trustees as well capital judiciously put in, but upon the relations they maintain with those who do the work. Reason between employer and employe is taking the place of strikes. The only remedy which Mr. Reed suggests in tions of corporations. There may be others, but they will not be reached by wild dec-

The political gossip which is distributed from Washington still indicates that Mr. Bryan's party and friends in Congress are not pleased with his course. Some of Senator Jones's most intimate friends, according to a Washington correspondent, have be nominated and defeated than to have termining State. Then, if the Democrats | correspondent of an independent Demo-

cratic paper: There happened to be a gathering of very prominent Democrats in New York recently, and they finally drifted in their conversation into the subject which led up to practically that which is stated above, when William C. Whitney, who was present, in a moment of provocation, turned to ex-Senator Gorman of Maryland and said that with all these things in view and the evident determination of the Democratic organization to drive the party into despair and the country into bankruptcy if it suceeded, he never intended to vote the Democratic ticket again. Ex-Senator Gorman, in amazement, turned to the ex-secretary that the latter was not more diplomatic or

politic, when Mr. Whitney is said to have remarked something like this: "Gorman, you know this is the way yo feel, and why don't you say so?' The latter is reported to have said "Well. I am surprised that you should make such utterances." To this Mr. Whit-

"The difference between you and me is that I am out of politics, and a business man and am frank enough to say what are not a business man, and are trying to fool the people."

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Rad Investment. No. I never bornow trouble; in the first place I've no lack; then, those curious folk who lend it never want to take it back.

A Study in Black and White. Fair Lucia has her cheek bedight

With a wee court-plaster bit; But if a soot-flake there alight She has a first-class fit. Trying to Scare Her.

"Ma, our old cat likes a joke." "What makes you think so, Jimmy?" "Cause, when she ketches a mouse she allus brings it to you."

Queer Ways of Authors. "Mr. Flambeaux, have you any special nethods in writing your novels?" "Yes, I generally try to begin at the be-

ginning and wind up at the end." Entirely Out of Place. Prisoner-Yes, your honor, I admit that I chased her around the house with a pistol. Judge-Well, I give you three months in

Art and Antagonism. "Miss Akuythia, where do you think the art building should be located?"

common-place features of the matter. I changed since 1890, but the proportions est of Americans, though Lincoln was as think the color-scheme of the wrangle plainly the man for his time and task as about it has been perfectly lovely, don't

> Footnotes. Take no thought for to-morrow; when it

gets here it will be to-day. People often spoil self-sacrifice by acting as if they had invented the virtue.

A small boy's grandmother always wants to let him eat his dessert before he eats his dinner.

According to latest advices, a fool is a man who can't make money by pretending

When a clergyman has a good, loud voice his deaf church members don't criticise Show-windows make such good mirrors that most women's heads are getting a

People who are always getting their feelings hurt mean that they are always getting their vanity hurt.

About the time a man has lived long enough to learn a few things his memory begins frazzling out around the edges.

## CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK WOMAN SUCCEEDS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Elected President of Suffrage Assofore Congressional Committees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-The National American Woman's Suffrage Association to-day elected Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, president for the ensuing year, to succeed Susan B. Anthony, who has been active in the battle for woman suffrage for nearly half a century and declined a re-election to office. Mrs. Blake. re-elected, as follows: Vice president, Miss Anna Howard Shaw; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery; recording secretary, Mrs. Alice Stone Blackwell: treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton; auditors, Miss Laura Clay and Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch. The retirement of Miss Anthony caused genuine and heartfelt regret among the members of the asthe vote naming her successor was made many of them wept.

In answer to some of the alleged erroneous statements presented at the hearing resolution was adopted calling attention to published statement signed by Colorado iblic officials and ex-officials, the state representatives in Congress and others, declaring that the results are wholesome and that none of the predicted evils following the enactment of the statute has followed.

## BOTH SIDES HEARD.

Suffragists and Antis Before Senate

and House Committees. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. - The Senate committee on woman suffrage gave hearing to-day to delegations from the woman-suffrage convention and the antisuffragists. The suffragists were introduced by Miss Susan B. Anthony. Mrs. Clara B. Coleby sketched the work that had been done before Congress in the way of petitions presented and bills introduced She said that progress had been made each year. Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery read a paper prepared by a woman who had twice been elected mayor of a Kansas town. She indicated that there had been a purifito women had been granted in that State.

cation of municipal affairs since suffrage Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, of Denver, read a paper on the good effects of popular suffrage in Colorado, and Mrs. Harriet Stanton Black, a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, spoke on the conditions in movement, referring especially to the great advancement women had made in the century just closing. Miss Anthony closed the argument for the suffragists. She recited the campaigns that had been fought and it was due to the foreign-born voters. This, allied to the liquor interests, had succeeded in defeating amendments granting

Mrs. Dodge was then recognized to present the side of the anti-suffragists. She read a letter signed by the state associations opposed to the extension of the suffrage to women. It was a general argument against the question and concluded as follows:

"We know that women are physically unable to perform the duties which men are compelled to perform under a well-regulated government. The enforcement of law involves not only the performance of jury duty, but, in the last emergency, the employment of military force, in neither of which can women discharge the responsibility of actual service. No better illustration of the difficulties which would arise in case women were endowed with the duties of suffrage can be presented than the situation which has so lately existed in the State of Kentucky. Imagine women taking part in the strife of that State, involving insurrection, riot, bloodshed and assassination as the consequences of a political dispute. If either one of the claimants for the governorship had been a woman it is perfectly obvious that confusion would have been worse confounded. and that in the last resort, under the Constitution, the federal authorities would have been paralyzed by the necessity for using military force against the women of the State. The word 'chaos' alone gives adequate expression to the state of affairs which would have existed in Kentucky if the women, as well as the men, had been compelled to take part in the unhappy controversy which has convulsed that State and might have entangled the general government in its solution."

Mrs. Dodge was followed by Miss Bissell. of Delaware, who declared that where there were thousands of women who wanted to vote there were millions who did not want the ballot. At the conclusion of the hearing before

the Senate committee both sides appeared before the House committee on judiciary. After the hearing had proceeded for some time sharp differences developed between the two sides, and in order to avoid a controversy the committee adjourned.

# AT SWORD'S CREEK.

Detective Killed by a Convict, Who

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Feb. 13.-At Sword's Creek in Russel county, Virginia, Detective I. F. Felts, of this place, was shot and killed by William Lee, who a few seconds later was shot and killed by Deputy Marshal Baldwin, also of this city. Baldwin and Felt had traced Lee, an escaped convict, to a deserted house. Wishing to take him alive they resorted the workhouse and \$100 fine for trying to to the plan of hiding near the house and introduce Kentucky politics into Indiana having a boy ride up at full speed screaming with terror. This brought Lee out of the house. Felts then ordered him to surrender, but Lee swung himself behind the horse and quickly drawing a revolver, shot Felts dead. Baldwin threw himself on the ground to get aim on Lee's body. His first shot wounded him and the second

HOW AGITATORS WOULD BREAK UP RAILWAY "COMBINES."

Anti-Trust Conference Recommends that the Government Take the Roads at Actual Value.

ANOTHER DAY OF ORATORY

EXTRACTS FROM A SCORE OR MORE RADICAL SPEECHES.

One Man So Disgusted He Would Not Talk-Tilt Between Jerry Simpson and Mr. McQuirk.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.-After a heated debate the resolutions committee of the antitrust conference to-night decided to report in favor of government ownership of railroads and for their seizure on payment of actual value and without payment for "watered stock or other ficticious values." There was a sharp discussion in the committee and several tilts between members brought on by an effort to make the platform read as it had been drawn up, that the government should sieze the railroads on payment of actual value. "And without payment for franchise values." Unanimous action was finally obtained by cutting out the words "franchise values," inserting instead the phrase "watered stock or other ficticious values." The committee also unanimously favored direct popular legislation as a means of obtaining

the result. main body of the conference. Ignatius Donnelly, John P. Altgeld, A. P. McQuirk of Iowa and George Fred Williams urged the committee to strike from the resolutions proposed a statement that any payment for railroads should be exclusive of franchise values.

"This is a long fight," said Mr. Altgeld, and it will be years before we come to the actual discussion of the proposition on which we are to base payment. Let us not encumber the discussion with it now. "If we had encumbered the proposition

we would do with them we would never have freed them," said Mr. Donnelly. Henry George, jr., however, took the other side of the question. "We are going before the people, he said. "Let us go with the whole, plain truth and let them judge of it." Jerry Simpson also favored this view, leclaring that he had years of experience with this question in Kansas. declaration brought a warm tiff with Rep-

resentative McQuirk. "You are not the only one who has had experience," said the latter. "Well, I'm no spring chicken, any way," replied the Kansas statesman

"Your feathers have all been plucked already," retorted his Iowa opponent, to which Mr. Simpson replied with the old answer to the conundrum about building dams by a mill site. Many starding statements were made

before the committee, among them one by President M. L. Lockwood, in which he said that before the government ownership was finally secured, it would be necessary to impeach at least one justice of the federal Supreme Court. The committee also considered a proposition to recommend to the attention of Congress Senator Pettigrew's bill for government ownership of railroads, but it was voted

The platform, as finaally agreed to, de clares for government ownership of all public utilities and natural monopolies government money, the referendum and direct legislation and the withdrawal of all protective tariffs from all articles con-

trolled by a trust. A number of set speeches were heard a the morning and afternoon sessions of the conference. There was something sensation at the morning session. After the conference had accepted a resolution condemning the financial bill and appoint ing a committee to go to Washingon to protest against it, Amasi Thornton, of New arose and notified the presiding officer that he would refuse to deliver the speech for which he was scheduled to-Mr. Thornton made no statement on the floor regarding the matter, but in an interview later he explained his reasons for refusing to take further part in the conference. "1 was assured, "that this was to be a nonpartisan gathering. I had that assurance over the signature of President Lockwood of the Anti-trust League, and I am certain that he does not approve of the partisan resolution against the currency bill. Mr. Lockwood was not present when the resolutions were adopted, and if he had been here they might have met a different fate. I have ence and will not be further identified with

as I consider that to-day's action makes it a partisan gathering. The night session was in the form of a mass meeting, which was held at the Auditorium and brought out some of the strongest speakers among the delegates, including John P. Altgeld, F. S. Monnett, Samuel M. Jones, John S. Crosby, George

Fred Williams and Tom L. Johnson. President Lockwood, of the Anti-trust League, said to-night: "This is a remarkable gathering in many) respects. Every delegate paid his own railroal fare here and the speakers are all volunteers. The league has not spent a dollar in promoting the movement. The delegates traveled many miles for a purely unselfish motive. This is not like a political convention as we have no promises to make or offices to give. We are here to fight for a principle. I firmly believe that this gathering is the beginning of a movement which will wipe every malevolent trust from the country within a few years. It is unfair to charge that this is a political scheme planned in the interest of any one candidate or set of candidates. We have members of all parties and classes in our ranks and we are all working with unselfish motives for the betterment of mankind."

President Lockwood regrets that W. J. Bryan's name was mentioned in the discussions and declares it was his intention to keep politics out of the conference. It has been decided to limit all future addresses in the conference to twenty minutes in order to get through with the programme.

SPEECHES OF THE DAY. Trusts and Monopolies Vigorously

Condemned by the Orators.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 .- Speech-making was resumed when the anti-trust conference met this morning in Central Music Hall. Judge George W. Beeman, of Indiana, was the first speaker. He said: "The people who are opposed to trusts

do not belong to one political party, but they belong to all parties and come from the laboring and producing classes to a great extent, and it should be a grand patriotic initiative if the producers and laborers of this country would refuse to support any candidate for a legislative or a judicial office who will not give his pledge and solemn obligation to his constituency that he will not accept a pass from any railroad or steamship line or will not during his term of office accept any rebate from a trust or own any interest whatsoever in a trust. This initiative would make it a felony for any appointive ju-

dicial officer to accept a pass or become a stockholder in a trust.' William A. Spalding, of California, said: "A cleavage in American society is at hand. It is a cleavage along the lines of property rights. \* \* \* A struggle between the concentrated wealth of this country represented by the trusts and the manhood of the country represented by the masses of common people is inevitable. It will be a contest over vested rights; it will be marked with great bitterness, and may ossibly lead to most serious results.' H. L. Chaffee, of Minnesota, conde corporations and the watering of stocks, people it is only necessary to control the declared adjourned

sumer. . . . These so-called industrial corporations are trying to float four llions of watered stock. A 5 per cent. of \$200,000,000 per annum. It is a heavier burden thrust upon the consumers of this country than that imposed upon the people of Germany in supporting a standing army of nearly 500,000 men. This mountain of fictitious value opens up an economic question which makes the relation of the traveling man to the trust sink into insignificance. The attempt to earn \$200,000,-000 annually upon something which never existed is virtually a tax leved upon the consumer of trust articles."

C. J. Buell, of Minnesota, arraigned monopolies, concluding thus: "The only way to treat monopolies and trusts is to destroy them, and this can only be done by repealing all statute laws that grant privileges or favors to some at the expense of others.'

AN AGE OF TRUSTS.

C. A. Windle, of Illinois, said: "This an age of trusts. Trusts are triumphant. If you sweeten your coffee you must pay tribute to the sugar trust. When you strike a match it is by grace of the Diamond match trust. If you read your Bible by night you must burn incense to the Standard Oil trust. The tin-plate trust will now furnish tin cups at an advanced price, while if you want to drown your sorrows in strong drink the whisky trust and beer syndicate will accommodate you. The paper upon which the news of the day is printed is a product of a trust that not only controls the mills, but the spruce and pine timbers from which the paper is made. Should you become disgusted with trust rule and want to hang yourself the National Cordage trust will furnish the rope and the coffin trust will make you box in which to stack your bones. It is lucky for the people that Shylock has no influence with Almighty God, else there would be a trust in rain, air and sunshine as soon as the authorities of New Jersey could issue the charter. Gigantic combines are robbing millions of their right to the pursuit of happiness, and this will be followed by centralized power which will deprive them of their right to life and liberty except the life of a slave and the liberty of a dog to eat the crumbs that fall from the master's table.

Prof. Alfred B. Westrup, of New York, delivered an address entitled, "Free Money the Remedy for the Trust Evil." The main The discussion in the committee room | feature of the address was a proposition to establish a system for the supply of pa money, which embodied the mutual co-operative feature as it is in life or fire in-

M. C. Wettmore, the tobacco manufacturer of St. Louis, addressed the conference on his personal experience with trusts. Mr. Wettmore declared that the trust promoter is the worst enemy of the human race. The protective tariff, he declared, and its oundation of the modern trust oncomitant evils. The farmers, he asserted, now feel safe from the encroachment of trusts, but there is nothing to prevent the nonopolies from entering agricultural fields when the other avenues of industry have | views. been exhausted. Rev. S. W. Sample, of Minneapolis,

n part: "What is the radical remedy for the radical trust evil? The abolition private monopoly. Here is the taproot of the whole trust growth so far as that growth is poisonous or cancerous. In so far as trusts are simply co-operative associations or partnerships possessing monopolistic power or special privileges, they are not harmful and need not be dreaded. nopoly must go.

Gen. E. B. Finley, of Ohio, said: "Of the whole brood of trusts, the most hurtful, perhaps, is the combination of railroads to control the carrying trade and prevent competition in freight and passenger traffic. A combination of this kind powerful enough to control practically the entire freight and passenger traffic east and west, if not already effected, is in process of completion. . . The remedy that occurs to me is the enforcement of the laws now in existence. We need little, if any, new legislation. The federal law is broad enough and strong enough, if enforced, to reach all trusts affecting interstate com-

HELEN M. GOUGAR'S REMARKS. Helen M. Gougar, of Lafayette, Ind., spoke on "The Trusts and the People." Sue said: "I have no patience with the statement that trusts are superior to the abolished, but must be regulated. . Laws must se enacted to make trusts, multi-millionaires and tramps impossible in this land of liberty, vast undeveloped resources and comparatively limited population. \* \* \* The leading causes for trusts, the trust of all trusts, is the money trust. Ever since the civil war a handful of money conspirators have been compassing the trade and commerce, the money. They well knew that whoever can control the volume of money of a country can control the wealth of that country. One by one this small coterie of men has brought the other nations to adopt the gold standard, and they are now about enacting the law placing this country under the ban and blight of the single gold standard. The only thing these pirates fear is the freedom of the people and their action at the ballot box. As a lover of my country and of

telligent patriots; then will the people rise superior to monopoly and trusts.' Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, said in part: The trust in its last analysis and best defition is simply organized criminal aggression in business. The trust is full brother | we have tried every man's claim to any to militarism. The twain are of one blood | sort of merit. . . and both are black with the guilt of Cain. should be blazoned as a trade-mark across lot the plunder of mankind." General Wheeler then briefly examined the outline of the "great central money trust, which is just now in process of final development in Congress." Continuing, he said: "Unless we deliberately surrender this citadel of our iberties, we have in our own hands the power to protect ourselves. But if we are going to surrender this to the king of all the trusts, what is the use of erecting palisades against the swarm of pests that will issue from the parent hive? Let us see to it that we elect a Congress that will stand by the plain letter and spirit of that admirable, comprehensive and blood-bought instrument, the Constitution."

THE ONCE SOCKLESS JERRY. Representative Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, said in part: "It is one thing to denounce trusts, but quite another to point | trusts, and then I shall be a stockholder out adequate remedies of the evils in them. "In this great problem is involved the safety of the Republic and the perpetuity of human liberty. It behooves us, therefore, to make no mistakes in the beginning. First ble and then devise means to remove them. | forward upon the dial of time and we If toad-stools grow out of a rotten log. clearly, you must destroy the log in order to rid yourself of the toad-stools. What | ment will be love." supreme folly it is to try to rid yourself of place, remains.

sumers at home, but by making abnormally low prices abroad to break down competition and pave the way for world-wide combinations. The remedies I would suggest are three in number. First and most important, substitution for our present sysem of taxation upon the products of labor of a tax on land values, which would give labor immediate access to this great storehouse of weath and prevent the holding of valuable land except by those who put it and powerful. to its best use; second, wipe out the protective tariff. Put all industries on a common footing; third, make the great public highways over which we must pass the devoted to "land monopoly" and a reitera-commerce of the Nation, the property of tion of his views on the single tax ques-

the people." Samuel H. Greeley, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, took as his topic the question, "Farmers of America, Are You Slaves or Free Men? For Whom are you Toiling." His speech was a denunciation of the Chicago warehouse combina-

tion and the railways. J. R. Sovereign, of Arkansas, said. ed with the welfare of the people, or the business interests and the commercial right of the nation. We have tried them versive of liberty and equality than were the tyrannical exactions imposed by King George on the American colonists against which our forefathers rebelled. The trusts profits off the necessities of somebody else.

No nation can be free while its in-

saying: "The trust of to-day knows no | means and opportunities of their livelilaw but its own. It has but one end to | hood. \* \* I am in favor of forcible exserve, and that end its own profit by ex- | pansion, but I want that kind of expansion tortion. I submit this proposition that the | that will curb the powers of the trusts trusts of to-day as organized and operated | through the forcible annexation of the rallimpose an additional burden upon the con- roads to the government of my country. \* \* \* Show me a trust and I will show you the organized forces of imperialism. Show me a trust and I will show you the earning on this water would mean a total | vitalizing forces of oligarchy and aristocracy. Show me a trust and I will show you an association that would renounce our Declaration of Independence, repudiate our Republican institutions and order this Nation to begin the dreary march of retreat back on the bloodstained road over the battle grounds and the graves of our heroes and martyrs to that desolation and despotism from whence we came."

## THE NIGHT MEETING.

Speeches by Lockwood, George Fred Williams and Others.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.-American flags were carried by a number of persons in the Auditorium meeting to-night. The stage was filled with prominent anti-trust men. Judge William Prentiss called the meeting to order and introduced President Lockwood, of the National Anti-Trust League, as presiding officer. Mr. Lockwood said, among other things:

"Railway discrimination has fastened an anthracite coal monopoly upon us. Railway discrimination has fastened a bituminous coal combine monopoly upon us. Railway discrimination has fastened the Big Four beef combine monopoly upon us Railway discrimination has fastened the grain-elevator combine monopoly upon us. Railway discrimination has fastened the Sugar Trust monopoly upon us. Railway discrimination has fastened the Standard Oil Trust monopoly upon us. Railway discrimination has created and maintained almost every commercial monopoly that curses the American people to-day.

"Aye, so arrogant has this trust power become that it assumes to itself the right to dictate to the commercial classes how they shall buy and how they shall sell. Aye, more, so arrogant has the trust power become that it assumes to itself the right to dictate to the American workman, the American citizen, how he shall voteand threatens him with the blacklist and starvation for wife and children if he dare to assert his manhood and refuse to obey

this master. "Don't you hear the murmurs in the air? Did you hear the echoes of dynamite from Shoshone county, Idaho, from Cleveland, protest against white slavery. A slavery the worst the world has ever known, a slavery with the cruel greed of corporate capital holding the lash, a slavery without a human heart or conscience to soften its galling chain, a slavery with starvation at one end and cringing, cowering subserviency at the other." In telling what would happen Mr. Lockwood said the people would take the railways themselves. Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio, was the next speaker. His

address was in line with his well-known George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, in concluding his address, said: "The war of emancipation has begun in earnest, and are all faced by schools which understand them. The land monopoly has against it the powerful and brainy single-taxer; the monopoly of transportation is creating a vast contingent of voters who demand pub lic ownership; the Socialists are attacking the private industrial system, and a great political party has already demanded that money, the measure of all property, shall be controlled only by the people. We are not standing still, though we be heavily burdened for the march. Let us collect these forces together, unite them in purpose and then study for united action. ready our people are aroused to the dangers which menace our Republic. We know that capital controls the battalions, but even they cannot prevail against the mighty forces of public opinion. To this opinion and to the Providence which watches over our Republic we appeal, and

we shall not fail." BROTHERLY LOVE THE CURE. Mayor Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo, was then introduced and cordially greeted. He explained his well known theories that the trusts should be owned by the people At one point in his address he said: "I do not believe that we really desire to abolish the trust idea, and, if we do. am certain that it will never be done. The trust idea is an economic develor strictly in line with the evolutionary ress that has marked the history of the race, and can no more be stopped by manmade laws or rules or even armies than can the movement of the planets in their

courses be stopped by such forces. . . . "The distress that is thrown upon the country apparently by reason of the enormous development of trusts, within the last three years, is exactly the same kind of distress that the people experienced when, by the introduction of laboring saving machinery, the work that had been done by hands was done by the machine, and the workers were indifferently left by their fellowmen who had appropriated the machine, to walk the streets in idleness and starve. \* \* \* The evil does not lie in the trust or in the men who control the trusts: we must dig deeper to find it. It is in the home, I beg the men of this Nation to foundation stone upon which our social arise to the great occasion confronting us and political structure is thus far built. and vote, not as blind partisans, but as in- Its name is individualism, and its sign manual is individual success. This, in the Moloch, before whom we have prostrated ourselves as a people. Gold not only has been but is our God, and the ability to acquire it has been the measure by which

"Our course is forward, not backward. Each in its sphere destroys human life and I We shall not tear down the great departlays desolate human habitation. The skull | ment stores and go back to fifty or one and cross bones, or crouching panther hundred small ones with as many owners to take its place; we shall not destroy the the door of the council chamber where labor-saving machines in order to impose trust magnates and beneficiaries meet to the burdens of use ess toll upon humanity. We are coming to see that a social product should be socially owned. We shall understand that men are brothers and must live brotherly. No other course is possible. The trust principle instead of being destroyed must be utilized, instead of being a privately owned curse, it must be made a publicly owned blessing. As the inevitable result of competition is monopoly so the legitimate product of the competitive system is the trust. The men who own the trusts believe in brotherhood for those composing the trusts. The trust, as it stands to-day, is the great American Brotherhood, limited; we must amend the title by striking off the last word. At present I own no stock in any trust, but I propose to devote the energies of the remaining years of my lifetime to the education of the people in the art of nationalizing and owning the

with all the rest. "With partisan-politics and the evil of hatred and revenge upon which that system exists eliminated from our system. with direct legislation through the initiative and referendum introduced into it the hand of progress will have been moved shall see the beginning of the day when business will be friendship and govern-

When Mayor Jones concluded his address the toad-stools while the log, their breeding | he requested the audience to join him in singing "America." Every man and woman "The tariff is therefore a loaded gun in the vast auditorium grose and the placed in the hands of the trusts which en- strains of the anthem filled the building ables them not only to hold up the con- During the singing of the chorus hundreds of flags fluttered from the hands of the peo-

John S. Crosby, of New York, was the next speaker. He contended that as long as the State continues to create and protect "those artificial persons called corporations" so long will natural persons be deprived of the benefits of natural competition because compelled to compete with persons unnaturally and excessively strong

Tom L. Johnson was then introduced and received enthusiastic welcome at the hands of the audience. His speech was largely

Former Governor John P. Altgeld next came forward. He was greeted with prolonged applause. His address was of the radical anti-corporation order. It ended as

"To-day the trust stands in every public place of America and not only sucks the blood of toil, but insolently lays its polpart: "Trusts, like kings, cannot be trust- luted hands on everything in church or state, that is either vital or sacred to our people. But, ere long, the men and women who are doing the work of the land will to our hearts' content and find in them a rise up and say, 'Nay, sire, we are still the haughty, dictatorial policy not less sub- state." This referred to the remark of the people to a French King who was about to

ose his head. In response to calls from the crowd Representative John J. Lentz, of Ohio, made a to-day are striving to make exorbitant few remarks. He denounced the McKinley administration and advocated the gove ment ownership of all telegraph and te dustries are in slavery, and to enslave a hone lines. The mass meeting was then